

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO FBI ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR MANUEL J. GONZALEZ

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting on this day, as the House prepares to consider an omnibus crime bill that includes funding for new FBI agents, to pay tribute to an outstanding law enforcement officer, FBI Assistant Director Manuel J. Gonzalez, who died earlier this month.

At the time of his death, Manny Gonzalez had reached the highest levels of FBI leadership, making history as the first agent of Hispanic origin to be named Assistant Director of the FBI.

Mr. Gonzalez was a true law enforcement professional. He began his career as an officer with the New York City Police Department, where he served with distinction for 5 years, attaining the rank of detective.

Mr. Gonzalez joined the FBI in 1973. He served in the Philadelphia, New York, and Miami field offices. In December 1983, he was appointed Chief Investigator for the President's Commission on Organized Crime and later transferred to FBI headquarters where he served in the organized crime section. While at headquarters he served as an inspector-in-place and as ombudsman for the FBI. In January 1993, he was promoted to Senior Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Miami office.

In October 1993, Mr. Gonzalez was appointed Assistant Director for Personnel. On July 27 of this year, he was awarded the FBI Medal for Meritorious Achievement.

Mr. Speaker, the anticrime legislation we pass would mean nothing to the safety and well-being of our Nation's citizens were it not for law enforcement officers like Manny Gonzalez who, day after day, do their jobs to enforce these laws aggressively, fairly and without bias. I urge all my colleagues to pause for a moment during these hectic days to quietly remember the hard work, dedication, and sacrifice of Manny Gonzalez.

Mr. Speaker, contrary to the TV image, the life of an FBI agent is full of stress and hard, sometimes tedious, often frustrating work. It is also hard on the families, and Mr. Gonzalez is survived by his wife Sherry and three children. They too sacrificed, and they too deserve our deepest sympathy and gratitude.

The FBI today is a far better institution than it was 20 years ago and 10 years ago and 5 years ago. Part of the reason for that was the efforts of Manny Gonzalez.

HUNTING ON NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGES

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am today joined by 15 of our colleagues in introducing a resolution affirming the Nation's tradition of hunting on national wildlife refuges.

This bill simply states our longstanding, correct Federal policy that hunting is an appropriate, and often necessary, compatible use of our national wildlife refuges.

The reason for introducing this bill today is because the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is completing its work on a review of the wide-range recreational and economic uses of our wildlife refuges to determine if those uses are compatible with the purposes for which the specific refuge was established. This bill sends a strong message that in reviewing these uses, we would intend that the agency start from the assumption that hunting and fishing are appropriate uses of a refuge.

Mr. Speaker, hunting in America is, unfortunately, controversial. There are well-intentioned, but I believe misguided, efforts underfoot to limit hunting on our wildlife refuges and game ranges. These efforts are misguided, first of all, because carefully managed hunting is in many, if not all cases, important to the overall health of a refuge ecosystem. They are misguided, second, because they target the easy bogeyman of hunters and hunting, instead of focusing on the real threat to wildlife from the loss and mismanagement of wildlife habitat.

The purpose of my bill is to reestablish our historical understanding that recreational hunting and fishing is consistent with the protection and careful management of wildlife. Congress has, over the years, shown increasing support for hunting at each juncture in which wildlife refuge policy was reviewed.

In Montana, as it is in many States, hunting is central to our lifestyle. For thousands of Montanans, and for visitors to the State, the year is measured in hunting seasons: the fall for elk and deer, the spring for bear, the winter for mountain lion. Montanans have long understood the importance of habitat protection and careful management of hunting in order to assure healthy wildlife populations.

On the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge in eastern Montana there is elk, deer, coyote, waterfowl, and small game hunting. Because the elk population is on a steady increase, the annual refuge hunt has increased, more than doubling since the last decade. This fall the State plans to allow about 930 elk tags, compared to an average of about 400 per year in the 1980's. The deer season on the refuge is unlimited for Montana residents; refuge officials estimate the deer population

varies between 5 to 15 per square mile. The CMR provides one of Montana's—and America's—great hunting experiences available on public land.

At the Red Rock Lakes refuge near Yellowstone National Park hunting is allowed for waterfowl, deer, elk, moose, and antelope. Thriving moose populations have allowed a steady increase in moose tags. The Fish and Wildlife Service is considering some area restrictions on elk hunting in order to assure public safety, and to fulfill their mandate that refuge hunting be high quality and a fair chase.

And at the Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge near Stevensville, MT, there is top-notch waterfowl hunting. That refuge has a serious overpopulation problem with deer, and so the refuge managers have promoted archery hunting, which is safer, given the refuge's location within a populated section of the valley.

Montana's hunters and fishers understand that the linchpin to the protection of wildlife and game is the protection of wildlife habitat. National wildlife refuges are simply the finest wildlife habitat we have in this country, and the hunters and anglers who enjoy these resources are, simply, the strongest supporters of the refuge system.

HONORING MARK AND CARLA
KUTSHER

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, and esteemed colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to Mark and Carla Kutsher, two people in my district who have helped their community in endless ways over the course of time, and who will be honored with the Anti-Defamation League's 1994 Americanism Award.

As Vice President of Kutsher Country Club, Mark Kutsher has become the third generation of Kutshers to operate this major resort hotel. After the birth of their children, Carla came to work for the hotel as director in the convention sales office. They understood from the beginning the importance of being involved in the community, and their desire to help in any way they could led them to becoming active participants in a number of organizations and worthwhile causes.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kutsher have been involved with Community General Hospital and the American Heart Association in varied capacities. Mrs. Kutsher is a past member of the executive board of the Community General Hospital, and was honored with the Auxiliary Woman of the Year Award in 1985, while Mr. Kutsher is a past member of the Orange Rockland Sullivan Board of the American Heart Association. Both Mark and Carla Kutsher understand the importance of the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

health of their community, and have worked hard to try and improve it in any way they can.

Education is yet another area the Kutshers have lent their support and dedication to. Mark and Carla Kutsher, both University of Pennsylvania graduates, believe that if we are ever going to realize our country's ideal of personal freedoms and individual dignities we must strive to educate the people around us. Mr. Kutsher serves on the board of the Sullivan County Community College Foundation and Mrs. Kutsher is a volunteer tutor for the Literacy Volunteers of America, a national organization dedicated to teaching adults to read. Many local charitable and civic causes have benefitted from Mark and Carla Kutsher's assistance.

Mr. and Mrs. Kutsher have been independently active in the Anti-Defamation League, and are firmly committed to the principles and goals of the organization. Mr. Kutsher has been a member of the regional board for many years and during that time has been very active in raising funds while at the same time has chaired many of the ADL's events. Mrs. Kutsher is a board member of the Woman's Division of the Metropolitan New York Region, and her help to the organization has been invaluable.

I salute Mark and Carla Kutsher for the generous commitments they have made, not only to the Anti-Defamation League, but to all organizations and causes that touch the lives of so many people. I thank them for their effort and dedication to helping increase the quality of life for all those in our community. We are all humbled by their leadership and humanity.

OBSERVANCE OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Italian Cultural and Community Center in celebration of their 10th anniversary of service to Michigan's Italian-American community.

Since its establishment by the Italian American Cultural Society, the center has sought to enrich not only the lives of Italian-Americans, but the entire community by preserving and sharing the traditions and values of Italian culture through social, educational, and religious programs and services.

The center is a nonprofit organization led by individuals and organizations that freely devote their time, knowledge, and expertise to the center's endeavors. Social services and care for families, the elderly, and the young, have been a cornerstone of the center's work. Cultural series on religion, language development, art exhibits, and Italian music, contribute greatly to the ethnic diversity of our community.

Among the Italian Cultural and Community Center's other contributions is the Italian American newspaper. The paper plays a prominent role in informing, entertaining, and

promoting news of the Italian-American community and the center's activities.

Undoubtedly the center does an outstanding job preserving and celebrating Italian culture and life. As the center celebrates its tenth year of dedication to Italian-American people and my community, I commend the individuals and organizations behind the Italian Cultural and Community Center for enriching the lives of all of our citizens.

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK H. INNERBICHLER

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Innerbichler family and many dear friends in extending my best wishes to Frederick H. Innerbichler on the celebration of his 75th birthday. On August 27, more than 100 people, his sons Nicholas, Arthur and Frederick III, friends and other relatives from across the country, will honor Mr. Innerbichler on his three-quarter-century milestone. Mr. Innerbichler, son of Fred and Jenny Innerbichler, was born in 1919 in Magdalena, NM. Now retired, he worked in the aerospace industry, for such giants as McDonnell-Douglas, Rockwell and Northrop. During much of his time, Mr. Innerbichler lived in Anaheim, CA. Again, my best wishes, *feliz cumpleaños*, and many more.

HONORING CHARLES A. FORD ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE MONTEBELLO FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Montebello Firefighter Charles A. Ford, who after 32 years of courageous service to the Montebello Fire Department retired on July 7, 1994.

Over the past 32 years, Mr. Ford has played an integral role in the transformation of the Montebello Fire Department. He has helped it grow from a small community firehouse to a modern-day emergency response force that is today serving nearly 60,000 residents and area businesses.

Mr. Ford has long been recognized as an outstanding member of the Montebello Fire Department. In 1975, he completed his training to become one of the first paramedics in the department. He was honored as Montebello Firefighter of the Year in both 1974 and 1989. In 1983, his colleagues named him Montebello Paramedic of the Year and in 1988, he was one of nine recipients to receive the prestigious Los Angeles County Protectors Award.

Although Mr. Ford suffered a heart attack in 1985, causing him to retire from emergency response duties, he continued his dedicated

efforts to the department as the emergency services coordinator. In this capacity, Mr. Ford developed and implemented training and disaster assistance/response programs for the city of Montebello. These programs are the backbone for the recovery procedures the city uses after a disaster.

Mr. Ford's commitment to the community does not end with his day at work. He founded the Annual Children's Christmas Party, which each year, under his leadership, unites members of the business community, the local school district and the Firefighter Association to bring much needed Christmas cheer to the lives of disadvantaged children in Montebello. This last Christmas over 700 children enjoyed the Christmas spirit and found new toys under their Christmas trees. It is with great pride that I recognize Mr. Charles Ford, for his dedication to making Montebello a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Ford for his devotion to Montebello's residents and for his unselfish desire to help others. He is a true public servant.

LEGISLATION TO ADD VALUABLE LAND TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT INVENTORIES

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to introduce today a bill which will add several valuable parcels of land to the National Park System and to other Interior Department inventories for the enjoyment of Coloradans and other Americans, and will do so at no cost to the taxpayers.

My bill will provide for the acquisition of these lands through a carefully crafted exchange process that will have no impact on the Federal budget. Specifically, in a fair market exchange for approximately 300 acres of fragmented Bureau of Land Management lands near Black Hawk, CO, the United States will acquire, and the public will be able to enjoy access to, approximately 4,500 acres of land which will be added to Rocky Mountain National Park and to other Department of the Interior holdings in Colorado, while dedicating any funds left over to purchase land and water rights for the Blanca Wetlands Management Area near Alamosa, CO.

A notable aspect of this legislation is that it is supported by local governments, environmental groups, and land developers in Colorado.

The bill will enable Rocky Mountain National Park to obtain a 40-acre parcel known as the Circle C Ranch, which is adjacent to its borders. This jewel has been sought by the park for many years. Acquisition by the park will prevent its development and thereby allow it to be enjoyed by park visitors for many years to come. In addition, 517 acres within the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area will be acquired. This land has approximately 3 miles of Arkansas River frontage and will afford fishermen access to a beautiful stretch of the river.

The bill will also result in the acquisition of approximately 4,000 acres of land currently owned by Quinlan Ranches, Inc. This land is located in the headwaters of La Jara Canyon and Fox Creek, approximately 10 miles from Antonio, CO. It has excellent elk winter range and other important wildlife habitat. Finally, this bill creates a fund from cash equalization moneys that may be paid to the United States as a result of the exchange, with the fund to be used to purchase land or water rights from willing sellers to augment fish and wildlife habitat in the BLM's Blanca Wetlands Management Area. The BLM has wanted funds for these purposes for many years.

In exchange for these almost 4,500 acres of land, 130 parcels of highly fragmented BLM land totaling about 300 acres will be made available for private acquisition. Of these 130 parcels, 88 are less than 1 acre in size. BLM, through its established land management process, has already identified these lands as appropriate for transfer to private ownership.

The most likely use of this land will be the construction of homes and small businesses near the city of Black Hawk. The city government and the Gilpin County government approve strongly of efforts to clean up the management mess caused by these fragmented parcels through their acquisition and development. My bill will help these local governments meet their goal.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, I believe this bill is an example of win-win legislation. Coloradans will be able to enjoy thousands of additional acres of public land for an array of outdoor activities, land development will be enhanced, and fish and wildlife will be further protected. This legislation deserves the support of all Members of Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BA&P FAIRNESS BILL

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to limit the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to overturn employee protective agreements. I have prepared this legislation and introduce it this late in the Congress because it is finally the only avenue left to right a wrong committed to workers in my State and assure that it cannot happen again.

Workers still struggle to set back in place the cornerstones of worker rights that were slowly dismantled throughout the 1980's. There is no more clear example of this than the case of the employees of the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific Railroad and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The BA&P railroad was the mining company railroad that served the smelters and mines of Butte, MT. In its heyday it was the busiest railroad in the region and moved millions of tons of ore. In the 1980's the BA&P was abandoned as a railroad by ARCO, the new owners of the old Anaconda Company empire. The rail workers on that line were longtime workers and had negotiated a contract for this

type of situation. Under the agreed procedures in the employee contract the severance pay of the workers was submitted to arbitration. That arbitration produced an agreement for New York dock-style benefits, both parties to the contract signed and heralded the agreement.

This is where the process was corrupted. At the same time the company was signing the agreement they were also lobbying the Reagan administration to use the ICC to overturn the agreement. And that is precisely what happened. Using broad ICC authority to review matters of commerce, the ICC reached out for the first and only time to overturn a signed arbitration agreement.

Since that time, the workers in my State have slowly wound their way through the endless corridors of appeals and litigation. Ultimately the courts ruled that the ICC authority was broad enough to encompass review of signed arbitration agreements and the time, money, and benefits of the workers in Montana were lost.

My legislation will correct this. It prevents the ICC from reviewing signed arbitrations and it reaches back and reinstates the New York dock benefits ARCO contracted to pay.

This legislation is simple common sense and fairplay. I cannot believe that anyone thinks that it is good policy to let the Government override bargained agreements between employers and employees. It may take longer than this Congress for the appropriate committees to ultimately hear these railworkers' case, but when they do I believe they will join me in putting this right.

HONORING ROBERT ABRAHMS

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker and esteemed colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute and bring your attention to Robert Abrahms, former attorney general of New York State, who is being honored by the Anti-Defamation League with their William and Naomi Gorowitz Institute Service Award.

Mr. Abrahms' record is well-known and admired. He served New York for 15 years as attorney general, and over that time combated the many problems the State was faced with. He won major victories over organized crime, and played an integral part in strengthening criminal justice legislation in Albany. Mr. Abrahms was also a forceful consumer advocate, and fought vigorously throughout his time in office to preserve and protect the rights of all consumers.

I salute Mr. Abrahms on receiving this distinguished honor. We in New York State miss his talents and leadership.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY AWARDS

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize a student in my dis-

trict who has expressed her commitment to America in an especially eloquent and meaningful way. Stacy Havener of Brookfield, CT, won 28th place honors in the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scripting Contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I am including her speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a permanent testimonial to American patriotism.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

My commitment to America could be described through an overview of my thoughts on wordly issues or through an overview of my thoughts on why I think as highly of America as I do, but oftentimes it is easiest to convey complex and multifaceted concepts through a more simple and focused medium. I could explain my commitment to America by analyzing every single aspect of the word commitment and what that means, but this may not be as effective as simply presenting a metaphor. Through this, my commitment to America will become evident as my words reflect what is inside of me, and my homeroom class gave birth to these words.

My commitment began in kindergarten, even though then I did not realize it. Since kindergarten I remember standing every morning and reciting a bunch of words I could barely pronounce, never mind understand, as I looked up on the wall at a lifeless fabric embellished with some red lines, blue square and some nice looking white stars. In kindergarten that pledge was little more than routine; I did it because it was mandatory. Little did I know that twelve years down the road those recited words would take on new meaning and that fabric would gain new life, for now they both stand for so much.

Embarking on senior year my classmates and I have a lot to think about. This is no longer kindergarten, nothing is mandatory, nothing is memorized or written in stone, things change day to day and we have to deal with those changes. No longer do we have eleven more years of public school lying ahead of us . . . we have an array of opportunities and choices. Because of this conglomeration of thoughts, decisions and conflicts, it is easy for one to become self-absorbed; to focus only on that which relates to oneself; to lose sight of the true importances in life. Maybe this is the explanation for the true story which follows, but it is not an excuse, and maybe someday the words once learned will not be cast aside and disregarded, but will be said with pride by everyone . . . instead of one solitary voice barely audible in a homeroom class.

Walking into school the first day was like diving head first into a pool of confusion and mayhem. As always at the culmination of homeroom, we prepared for the familiar sound of the vice principal and the morning announcements. As can be expected, the preparation of 20 teenagers all worked up on the first day of senior year is not the normal type of preparation. It consists of gossip, retelling stories of the summer, comparing schedules, laughing or maybe even arguing, but it is preparation nonetheless. Our teacher interrupted us and said something I had never heard before . . . he gave us a choice. Being seniors he felt we could decide whether or not we should stand and recite the pledge. Imagine the reaction of the class; what a relief. After eleven years the burden had been lifted. So that day the announcements were drowned out by the chatter and excitement of my classmates. The words of the vice principal went unheard and the American flag hung lifeless in the back corner of the class.

Whether by coincidence or not, my first day of school was not a good day. Nothing went right, and for some reason I could not stop thinking about the morning. I decided then that no matter how alone I would be I would stand and say the Pledge of Allegiance. I was given the choice and I'd made up my mind; senior or not it deserved to be said.

The next day at the culmination of class the usual thing happened. Gossip, laughter, students frantically completing the homework from the night before. And as always the familiar voice of the vice principal crackled over the speaker on the wall. Straining my ears beyond the laughter and chatter of my classmates I could make out, "Good morning. Please stand for the Pledge of Allegiance." So I stood up, I turned and faced the flag, put my hand over my heart and began . . . and for the first time I actually listened to what I was saying.

"I pledge Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands one nation under God indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

One by one my classmates grew silent and I could feel their stares . . . but none of that mattered anymore. When I took my seat I smiled because I knew my day would improve.

It has continued like this since then. Every day I stand alone. My classmates have come to accept it and they no longer look at me in disbelief; but sometimes I wonder if it is really that easy for them to sit there, and I always hope that one day they will listen to the words and not just hear them.

The flag on the wall is no longer a red and white striped piece of fabric with a blue square and some neat little white stars, and the words I learned in kindergarten have taken on new meaning. My commitment to America is here. The flag and the pledge both stand for a country unlike any other; one that is based on liberty, freedom and love of mankind, and just like the flag and the pledge do so stand, every morning so do I.

IN COMMEMORATION OF MALIK M. HASAN, M.D.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the fine work and outstanding community service of Dr. Malik Hasan of Pueblo, CO, who was recently awarded the Excellence in Leadership Award from the University of Southern Colorado School of Business.

Dr. Hasan has more than 30 years of progressive experience in the health care industry, as well as financial business management. In both of these areas he has proven to be very successful.

Dr. Hasan is the founder and president of Qual-Med in Pueblo, which is a rapidly growing and multioptional managed care company. He directed and led its growth from a small local Colorado plan of 5,000 members; and through a series of successfully integrated acquisitions with 6 other States, they now have a membership numbering more than 330,000.

To ensure Qual-Med provided high quality health care, Dr. Hasan recruited a strong team

of very skilled and experienced managers to direct the company's growth and expansion. He also directed the design of an unsurpassed management information system, to support the company's physician-driven medical management approach.

Dr. Hasan is highly intelligent, and rapidly advanced through post-graduate studies in Pakistan and England, while practicing internal medicine and acquiring expertise in neurology.

He is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was also the director of the Colorado Medical Society from 1980 to 1984.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Dr. Hasan's family, and his community in honoring this unique individual for his continual service to his community. Throughout the years, he has shown a commitment to Qual-Med, as well as the people within his community, and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

THE RULE ON H.R. 3800, THE
SUPERFUND REFORM ACT OF 1994

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of the bill, H.R. 3800, the Superfund Reform Act of 1994, as amended by the committee.

A POSTHUMOUS TRIBUTE TO DR.
BENJAMIN ELIJAH MAYS ON HIS
CENTENNIAL BIRTHDATE

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who was a leader in the civil rights movement, a dedicated educator, and a friend of many, Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays. Dr. Mays passed away 10 years ago last March. He would have been 100 years of this August. An inspired speaker, Dr. Mays once told a group of African-American students, "I will live in vain, if I do not act so that you will be freer than I am—freer intellectually, freer politically, and freer economically." True to his word, no one has worked harder to increase educational opportunities for African-Americans, and in doing so, advanced the cause for civil rights in this country, than Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays.

Dr. Mays, the son of former slaves and the youngest of eight children, was born with an instinctive yearning to know, to learn, and to become educated. Yet, as a young African-American living in Greenwood County, SC, at the turn of the century, Mays encountered dis-

crimination that was often fierce and unrelenting. African-Americans were expected to do farmwork, not schoolwork. The attitude in Greenwood County was perhaps best epitomized by the Governor of South Carolina at the time, who in 1911 said:

I am opposed to the white people's taxes being used to educate the Negroes. I am a friend of the Negro race. In my opinion, when the people of this country began to try to educate the Negro, they made a serious and grave mistake, and I fear the worst result is yet to come. So why continue?

Disregarding every obstacle, every prejudice, Benjamin Mays continued. With great passion and strength of character, he forged a path towards enlightenment. He continued even as the white-to-black ratio for county spending on education was 27 to 1. He continued even as he felt, as he later said, "the chasm was so wide between black and white * * * that I never felt that any white person in Greenwood County or in South Carolina would be interested in anything I did." And, he continued even as doing so challenged the entrenched racial balance in South Carolina and risked hostile, even violent, opposition. Nothing distracted Benjamin Mays from his dream to become educated, and in doing so, to become "somebody."

At the Brickhouse Elementary School in Greenwood County, Benjamin Mays quickly became the best student in the class. He excelled at the 2-year Baptist Association School in McCormick, SC. At South Carolina State high school, he became valedictorian of his class. And, at Bates College in Maine, he later said, he was given a chance to prove to himself that the myth of white intellectual superiority was, indeed, a myth. He became an honor student and a star intercollegiate debater. Some years later, at the University of Chicago, he received both a masters degree and a doctorate of philosophy.

Even as he worked to secure this own education, Dr. Mays began a long career devoted to ensuring that every African-American would have a chance for a quality education and consequently, a better life. He became dean of the School of Religion at Howard University in 1934. During his 6-year tenure, he succeeded in substantially increasing enrollment, strengthening the faculty, enlarging and improving the school library, and ensuring that the School of Religion became accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools.

While at Howard University, Dr. Mays attended several world conferences which focused on problems confronting youth in the world, including race relations. During one such conference in Mysore, India, his greatest desire was to meet with Mahatma Gandhi, to question his ideas on nonviolent protest and his reasons for identifying with the "untouchables" of the caste system. He was granted a meeting, and the 90-minute discussion that ensued helped shape Dr. Mays' own views on nonviolence as a means of political protest. In later years, Dr. Mays would often speak in support of nonviolence, particularly during Tuesday morning chapel lectures he delivered to students as President of Morehouse College.

In 1940, Dr. Mays accepted an offer to become the sixth President of Morehouse College in Atlanta. Over the course of 27 years,

Dr. Mays succeeded in transforming the struggling and financially destitute local college into a nationally recognized African-American institution of higher learning. He increased enrollment dramatically, secured new sources of funding, and boosted morale. As a result of his efforts, the number of Morehouse graduates who went on to graduate and professional schools tripled.

At Morehouse, Dr. Mays became friend and mentor to one of the greatest leaders of the 20th century, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King, who as a student was greatly influenced by Dr. Mays' emphasis on nonviolence as a means of political protest, later referred to Dr. Mays as his "spiritual mentor." Dr. King sought the advice and counsel of Dr. Mays on many occasions, both before and during the civil rights movement. If there had been no Benjamin Mays, there would have been no Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. Mays' energy was legendary. Widely considered one of the most published academics in the world, Dr. Mays published 9 books, 1,700 editorials, 18 chapters for various books, 112 journal and magazine articles, and 65 articles in the Morehouse College Alumni Bulletin. He delivered over 800 lectures, sermons, addresses, and eulogies, including that of our mutual friend and colleague, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. Mays spent his lifetime working tirelessly so that future generations of African-Americans would be freer spiritually and freer intellectually. He believed that freedom of the mind and soul was the key to social freedom, political freedom, and economic freedom. He single-handedly cultivated an institution geared toward producing African-American leaders. Yet, in characteristic modesty, he has said simply, "If I have helped in any way, pass it on."

In 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Nobel Laureate and civil rights leader, was perhaps the most famous example of leadership arising from Morehouse. Today, Morehouse graduates are leaders in every part of society—in religion, law, medicine, art, philosophy, and government. Today, Morehouse graduates are Members of this Congress—Congressman SANFORD BISHOP of Georgia, Congressman EARL HILLIARD of Alabama, and Congressman MAJOR OWENS of New York. Morehouse graduates are making a difference around the country. The list goes on: Julian Bond, lecturer and civil rights leader; Dr. Louis Sullivan, former Health and Human Services Secretary; Lerone Bennett, author and executive editor of *Ebony* magazine; Robert Johnson, executive editor of *Jet* magazine; Maynard Jackson, former mayor of Atlanta; Edwin Moses, Olympian; Spike Lee, filmmaker; Herman Cain, founder of Godfather's Pizza; and, Nima Warfield, the Nation's first African-American Rhodes Scholar from a historically Black institution.

As graduates of Morehouse College continue to become our Nation's strongest leaders, and as African-American students at Morehouse continue to receive one of the best educations in the country, the legacy of Dr. Mays lives on. In honor of his centennial birthdate, I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating the life of Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays, a leader most appropriately called the schoolmaster of the civil rights movement.

ZINGING THE PUBLIC FOR USE OF FEDERAL BOAT RAMPS

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to rescind the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authority to impose user fees for day use recreationists at Federal reservoirs.

My bill further establishes that the exclusive circumstance in which fees for day use may be charged is if the revenues from those fees are put to use improving and managing the area where they were generated.

Recreational boaters already pay for the conservation and management of recreational facilities. In purchasing any boat, folks pay a 10-percent excise tax which funds the Wallop-Breaux program providing State grants for recreation programs. A Federal gas tax is levied on marine gas. And many States tax boat registrations to fund waterway programs.

We've gone too far when we zing the public one more time for the use of a Federal boat ramp. It's gratuitous, it penalizes people for using the facilities they paid for not just through taxes but in the contribution of thousands of acres to build these reservoirs.

A TIMELY CALL FOR FAITH

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, the divided, adversarial debate on crime and health care legislation on the Hill has had a negative impact on more than just the American public. Members of Congress who are more interested in solving problems than partisan politics are experiencing the very same frustration. So, yesterday morning at dawn I just had to take a run down to the Lincoln Memorial to read the inspiring inscriptions within.

How trivial the differences of today all become when compared to the epic issues of the Civil War. The puffed up pride of legislators seems almost comedic when compared to the humble, efficient eloquence of President Lincoln. Two qualities are missing in today's tirades for or against crime and health care bills which are very evident in the words of President Lincoln. Humility and subordination to the Divinity. Just as our leader who saved the Union could humbly confess his inability to solve all the problems and called upon God for guidance, we too, could gain a great deal by employing his example. I left the memorial that early morning refreshed and rejuvenated.

On July 6, 1994, an op-ed piece appeared in the Washington Post by William Raspberry entitled "Havel's Message of a 'Forgotten Awareness'" which describes Havel's Fourth of July speech in Philadelphia. The article clearly evokes the spirit of Lincoln as it speaks of a gnawing emptiness that has expanded across the land. I was so impressed by this article that I felt compelled to have it entered

into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all to read and profit by. I hope this article has the same effect on those who read it as my visit to the Lincoln Memorial had on me.

[From the Washington Post, July 6, 1994]

HAVEL'S MESSAGE OF A FORGOTTEN AWARENESS

(By William Raspberry)

American intellectuals of the left seem (once again) to be dealing themselves out of the political and cultural action. I first noticed this when they abandoned patriotism (Remember when a flag in the lapel was taken as a sign that the wearer was an ignorant yahoo?) Then they—a lot of them, anyway—abandoned traditional morality, leaving it to those thought to be too weak-willed to make their own decisions. Now they're abandoning religion to the tender mercies of the religious right.

No matter that intellectualizing has not produced solutions to the problems that have so many of us in fear for our lives; no matter that more and more people find their lives emptier and emptier; no matter that the dreaded Christian right is making political inroads precisely because it has learned to speak to that emptiness. Intellectuals still find it hard to respect religion—or to respect anyone who does.

That's one reason Vaclav Havel's Fourth of July speech in Philadelphia strikes me as particularly timely and important.

Havel, president of the Czech Republic, human rights champion and certified intellectual, told his audience that despite the prosperity and physical comfort modern civilization has produced, "the world of our experiences seems chaotic, disconnected, confusing ***. We do not know exactly what to do with ourselves." Experts and intellectuals are more capable than over of explaining the objective world, he said, "yet we understand our own lives less and less."

What is missing? Just this, says Havel: "The awareness of our being anchored in the earth and the universe, the awareness that we are not here alone nor for ourselves alone, but that we are an integral part of higher, mysterious entities against whom it is not advisable to blaspheme. This forgotten awareness is encoded in all religions. All cultures anticipate it in various forms. It is one of the things that form the basis of man's understanding of himself, of his place in the world and, ultimately, of the world as such."

The Havel formulation recalls something Robert N. Bellah wrote more than a quarter of a century ago in an essay he called "Civil Religion in America."

The burden of that piece, which proceeded from an analysis of President Kennedy's 1961 inaugural address, was that there is a "civil religion" quite apart from the denominational specifics of individual churches. Thus Kennedy could call upon his fellow Americans to acknowledge that "God's work must truly be our own" while avoiding, as inappropriate to the occasion, any specific reference to Christianity or Roman Catholicism.

Bellah's civil religion, which sounds a lot like Havel's "forgotten awareness," is as old as the republic and comprises "a collection of beliefs, symbols and rituals with respect to sacred things" that overarches specific doctrines. As he put it: "This religion—there seems no other word for it—while not antithetical to and indeed sharing much in common with Christianity, was neither sectarian nor in any specific sense Christian."

What Bellah described was not simply "religion in general" or religion purged of its

doctrinal specifics in order to avoid hurting anyone's feelings. He was talking about the religion that is so clearly there in the formulations of the Founders. The separation clause of the First Amendment seems designed to prevent the establishment of a particular brand of religion, not, as present-day jurisprudence has it, to purge our civic and political life of religion altogether.

The failure to make the distinction is costing us dearly. On the domestic side, we cannot lift people to a higher vision of themselves, cannot fix their dependency or reduce their violence because we cannot officially acknowledge, or permit the government to fund, the spiritual regeneration that may be the only true solution.

Havel, in Philadelphia to receive the Liberty Medal, spoke to the international side. "Politicians at international forums may reiterate a thousand times that the basis of the new world order must be universal respect for human rights," he said. "But it will mean nothing as long as this imperative does not derive from the respect of the miracle of being, the miracle of the universe, the miracle of nature, the miracle of our own existence."

"Only someone who submits to the authority of the universal order * * * can genuinely value himself and his neighbors, and thus honor their rights as well."

The Founders saw these truths as self-evident. Today's intellectuals are more likely to see them as matters of superstition.

Pity.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR FOREST HEALTH: THE NATIONAL FOREST STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTING ACT OF 1994

HON. LARRY LAROCOCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the National Forest Stewardship Contracting Act of 1994.

In the last Congress I introduced the National Forest Health Act of 1992. With the bipartisan cosponsorship of 30 Members of the House of Representatives, the bill progressed through the Agriculture Committee. My forest health bill (H.R. 229) has been reintroduced in this Congress, where it is pending in the House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committees.

With today's legislation, I intend to expand on my original legislation by providing a tool for the Forest Service to focus on forest health through the use of land stewardship contracts. Using a stewardship contract, the Forest Service will be able to accomplish needed watershed and forest restoration activities while providing merchantable timber and additional employment in local communities—all in one project.

Currently, the Forest Service relies heavily on timber sales—both salvage sales of dead trees and green sales—as the principal means for silvicultural treatment. The Forest Service has no program support or direct source of funds for restoration.

The Interior appropriations bills for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 directed the Forest Service to test the land stewardship approach

to Federal timber sale contracting on several western national forests, including the Kaibab and Coconino in Arizona, the Dixie and Lake Tahoe in Nevada, and the Idaho panhandle.

In these bills, Congress directed the Forest Service to "apply a reasonable portion of the value of timber removed * * * as an offset against the cost of stewardship services received, including but not limited to site preparation, replanting, silvicultural programs, recreation, and wildlife habitat enhancements." The intent of Congress was to "help the private sector promote the Forest Service ecosystem management initiative * * * to give contractors an incentive to become as concerned with sustaining ecosystems as with sustaining trees."

The National Forest Stewardship Contracting Act builds on the experience gained from these pilot projects and includes provisions to assure efficiency and accountability.

My bill would allow the Forest Service to contract for an array of ecosystem management and ecological restoration services as part of a total land management package with a single contractor. The contractor would be compensated for these services by receiving credit toward the amount owed to the Forest Service for timber harvested as part of the contract. This approach is essentially the same as the purchaser credit system used for many years to compensate timber purchasers for road construction and maintenance associated with a timber sale.

Much of the restoration work needed on national forests could be accomplished under stewardship contracts. Contract activities could include removal of salvageable dead timber; thinning of green stands where needed; pruning of dead or lower limbs to reduce the risk of ground fires climbing these ladder fuels into tree crowns; prescribed burning to reduce excessive fuels; removal or treatment of forest roads to reduce runoff, erosion, and sedimentation of streams; the restoration of ecosystem structure in riparian zones; and tree planting in unregenerated or understocked stands.

The stewardship program is structured to be self-funding. Funds for projects would be derived initially from the value of the mostly small-diameter timber removed in overcrowded areas or urban and wildland interfaces which need immediate treatment to avoid catastrophic fires. Those revenues will be placed in a stewardship account. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to supplement that account with appropriate funds to allow the projects to be integrated with other forest management programs.

Mr. Speaker, I believe stewardship contracts hold much promise for addressing forest health problems. The wildfires raging in the Western States offer ample evidence for a long-term approach to forest health.

Many coniferous forests east of the Cascades and in the Sierra region of California are in serious need of immediate and effective forest restoration. These forests show significant stress because of unnatural species balance and overpopulation of trees per acre. Nearly a decade of drought has exacerbated moisture and nutrient stress in these overcrowded stands. Opportunistic insect and disease populations have soared, and large

areas of dead and dying trees have resulted. Allowed to accumulate, this dead timber becomes a huge fuel load which, when ignited results in the uncontrollable wildfires of historic proportions now burning across Idaho and the West.

Mr. Speaker, scientists and forest managers have recommended the implementation of new and innovative processes to improve forest resource conditions.

But, the current authority granted to land managers does not provide for the distribution of receipts of revenues from timber and other forest products to accomplish ecosystem restoration work under a single contract.

With the advent of ecosystem management, recent reductions in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management budgets and personnel, and the loss of a reliable Federal timber supply, stewardship contracts hold promise for helping to resolve forest health problems and the economic crises occurring in many timber-dependent communities across the West.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of legislation to address forest health problems of our national forests, including the authorization of stewardship contracts, with the passage of the National Forest Stewardship Contracting Act of 1994.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD M. MCCAFFREY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Gerald M. McCaffrey, vice president of the Macomb Intermediate School District Board of Education. Jerry is retiring from the board after 11 years of devoted service.

Jerry first became officially active in education when he was elected to the Fraser Public Schools Board of Education in 1970. He served the students and the community of Fraser, MI, for the next 20 years. During this time, Jerry earned respect from parents and teachers, as well as his colleagues on the board. I have had the opportunity to work with Jerry on many occasions and was pleased when he was chosen by his peers in 1983 to serve on the Intermediate School District's board. He also was selected to represent the Macomb County School Board as its president.

A strong sense of family led Jerry to become involved in our educational system. In fact, his strong desire to see his children receive the best possible education first inspired him to work on the school board. With 12 children and 17 grandchildren, Jerry has had a large stake in seeing quality education for his family and our community.

Jerry's enthusiasm and commitment to the community extends well outside the educational forum. He has served as a commissioner on the Macomb County Board and on the Macomb County Parks and Recreation. He also enjoys officiating at high school football, baseball, softball, and volleyball events.

After 24 years of personal and professional devotion to the community through his role in public education, Jerry will hand the reins of responsibility to a new board member. Although he will be missed, he intends to devote his time to being a full time grandparent. There is a certain sense of justice in knowing that Jerry's desire to end his public service is for the same reason he became involved—a commitment to his family.

After more than two decades of dedicated public service, I wish my friend Jerry McCaffrey and his family all the best in retirement. And I ask my colleagues to join me in offering heartfelt congratulations and a sincere thank you for a job well done.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT OF JERRY PRINCE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jerry Prince of McLeansboro, IL, on his retirement from McLeansboro Junior High School. For 31 years, Jerry served the people of southern Illinois as an educator and musician who unselfishly shared his musical talents with our children and our community. It is a privilege for me to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a recent article from the Southern Illinoisian featuring Jerry Prince's dedicated career as a music director.

END OF THE CIRCUIT
(By Linda Sickler)

Jerry Prince isn't sure where his musical talent came from.

There weren't many musical opportunities in the one-room country school Prince attended as a child. "Obviously they didn't have a band," he said.

Except for a grandmother who played piano, Prince's family wasn't particularly musical. But somehow, somewhere, he got a talent that has taken him and his students to the top and kept them there.

Prince, the music education coordinator and director of bands at the McLeansboro Junior High School, is retiring after 31 years of teaching. He's getting out at the age of 51 because of the state's five-and-five retirement program, but he's leaving behind a rich legacy of music.

Ninety-seven percent of Prince's students have received first place ratings in regional and state band contests over the past 31 years. His bands have received "Best of Class" awards at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield four years in a row.

When the junior high jazz band breaks into rousing versions of "Heartbreak Hotel" and "Blue Suede Shoes," it is easy to see why. "Can you believe they are seventh and eighth graders?" Prince asked proudly.

Prince himself learned to play trumpet as a fifth grader. But it wasn't until his grandfather took him to a recital by the U.S. Marine Band that he realized he wanted to play an instrument.

"She said she would buy me a horn," Prince said. "It just happened that the concert featured a trumpet solo, so I said I wanted a trumpet. If it had been a tuba solo, I probably would have wanted a tuba."

The trumpet was ordered promptly from the Spiegel catalog and Prince started tak-

ing lessons. "They cost 50 cents a lesson," he said.

When the county schools near McLeansboro were consolidated, Prince came into town to the East Side School. "I attended the same school where I'm teaching now," he said.

At East Side, Prince began formal band lessons, which continued throughout high school. "I actually was the band director for three months my senior year because they fired the other guy," he said with a laugh.

"I guess that was what got me interested in music education. I got a scholarship to attend SIU in music education."

Once again, Prince got an early start. "I started teaching before I got my degree," he said.

Prince started his teaching career as a circuit rider, teaching in six schools in Franklin, Saline and Hamilton counties. "There were circuit riding judges, preachers and teachers," he said.

"I drove 100 miles a day and bought a new car every year. Of course, gas was only 27 cents a gallon. I got a lot of good experience then, experience I wouldn't trade."

Each school provided a different set of students with a different set of circumstances. Prince said he had no trouble learning all the students' names.

Circuit-riding teachers were a necessity. Without teachers who were willing to go from school to school, many districts would not have been able to provide music education.

"At that point in time, the medium-size rural schools could not afford band," Prince said. "I started many band programs from scratch."

When he was hired, he was one of just three circuit-riding teachers left in the state. The other two quit before Prince, making him the last.

After seven years of making the circuit, Prince accepted a job with the McLeansboro district, even though it meant a \$5,000 salary cut. "I had just gotten married and built a new house, so I thought it was time to give up circuit riding," he said.

As a fellow educator, I commend Jerry Prince for his commitment to building and shaping the lives of our children through music and the arts. The musical programs Jerry Prince nurtured at McLeansboro Junior High School have touched the hearts and minds of many children, leaving them with a gift they can carry with them for a lifetime. Along with the people of the 19th Congressional District, I thank Jerry Prince for his 31 years of dedicated service as an educator and musician and I wish him and his family good health and happiness in the many wonderful years that await them.

A MEANINGFUL APPROACH TO HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. STEPHEN E. BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, in the debate of health care reform alternatives, it is important to place health care reform into a proper perspective. This is a two-part process. The first part is an analysis of our current problems in health care and the second is rational and meaningful solutions to the problems.

First, difficulties with the current system. The problems with our current system are twofold and intertwined: Cost and access to insurance to pay for care. It is important to remember that there is a difference between access to care and access to insurance to help pay for that care. No one in America is denied care based upon the ability to pay. Our laws expressly forbid hospital emergency rooms from refusing to treat patients on this criteria. While hospital emergency rooms are used too frequently instead of doctor's offices or even self-medication, care is available to all.

With regard to insurance accessibility to help pay for health care, there are Americans who do not have insurance. Who are they? The very poor have Medicaid, a program in which the States and the Federal Government jointly spend billions of dollars. The elderly have Medicare, which also costs billions of dollars. Therefore, those without insurance are not poor and are not old.

Who, then, are the people without access to insurance? The commonly cited statistic is that approximately 37 million Americans are without any form of health insurance. Forty-seven percent of these are full-time/full-year workers in small firms, that have less than 10 employees. Thirty-eight percent worked less than full time. Sixteen percent are unemployed. The uninsured also tend to be young and 39 percent had incomes twice the poverty level or greater. One other interesting thing to note is that people in male-headed or two-parent families are the greatest percentage of those with insurance—86 percent. Of female-headed families with children—82 percent had insurance: 35 percent from employment and 44 percent from Medicare/Medicaid.

This problem with access to insurance is compounded by cost. Literally, thousands of people have been priced out of the insurance market. Why is this? First, individuals have to buy insurance with after-tax dollars. Self-employed individuals don't fair much better—they only get to deduct 25 percent of their costs of insurance. General Motors, IBM, and other Fortune 500 companies get to buy their insurance with before-tax dollars. They have a 100 percent writeoff of health insurance.

In addition, individuals and the self-employed and small firms do not have the benefits of large groups to pool risks. It is not unusual for small firms to have insurance premiums skyrocket or policies be cancelled outright if one individual on the policy—an employee or a dependent of an employee—comes down with a serious illness, like cancer.

Furthermore, to buy health care insurance, small firms face the fact that States have mandated certain benefits that must be carried in all policies sold. Some studies indicate that State mandated benefit laws can increase the cost of insurance by as much as 30 percent. Heart transplants are mandated coverage in Georgia; liver transplants are mandated in Illinois; hairpieces are mandated in Minnesota, and deposits to a sperm bank are mandated coverage in Massachusetts. State mandated benefit laws prohibit small firms and individuals from buying coverage that is tailored to their needs and their budgets.

Second, solutions to the cost and access problems. Despite these difficulties, there is

some good news on the health care front. First and foremost, Americans have the best quality health care in the world. We are the leading exporting country of pharmaceuticals, for example. While no one wants to diminish the quality, it is important to understand that the driving force behind our high quality of care is our free enterprise system that fosters competition and innovation. Anything that restricts the ability of the market to develop new products, seek their introduction into the market, and have consumers purchase them, will stifle our high quality care. One such restriction is price control or caps.

The second piece of good news is that the States and the private sector have begun to respond to rising costs in the health care market and have had some success. It seems that Washington is the last to get into the act. Health care prices increased 5.4 percent in 1993—the lowest increase in 20 years. This is a continuation of a downward trend—9.6 percent in 1990; 7.9 percent in 1991; and 6.6 percent in 1992.

Nonetheless, there are things that Congress can do to deal with the problems of access and cost. I support these reforms and find continuing with the status quo unacceptable. First, insurance market reforms will make insurance available to many, many more people. These include portability—the ability to take your insurance with you should you leave your job. It would end "job lock." Denial of pre-existing exclusions—reasonable reform would enable individuals with pre-existing conditions to buy insurance and would end cancellation of policies to small firms and individuals when people get seriously ill.

Voluntary purchasing groups—small businesses would be able to form insurance pools with others for the purchase of health insurance. They would get the same market clout that large corporations enjoy. Here, we already have success stories. In my district, a group of employers in Lake, Porter, and LaPorte Counties have voluntarily joined together to gain market clout to buy health care coverage for their employees. Typically, the employers in the alliance enjoy savings of 10 percent to 40 percent and can access 11 different health plans. These employers also can access an innovative occupational medicine program. One of the obstacles that alliance faces is in the area of employers with employees with pre-existing conditions. Insurance reforms will help the alliance and more people will have coverage.

In 1993, California allowed businesses with 5 to 50 employees to join voluntary purchasing groups. After just one year of implementation, premiums for small businesses in the group declined by over 6 percent and nearly 12,000 previously uninsured individuals obtained coverage through the group.

Another insurance market reform would be making available medical savings accounts. With medical savings accounts, employees elect a high-deductible, low-cost policy and employers deposit funds into an account for the employee to cover routine medical bills. In Indiana, Golden Rule Insurance Co., has used this device. Golden Rule Insurance Co., deposits \$2,000 a year into a medical savings account for employees who choose a \$3,000 family deductible. Employees at Golden Rule

have the option of a traditional policy with a \$500 deductible and a 20-percent copayment up to a maximum of \$1,000. In 1993, 80 percent of employees chose the medical savings account option. In 1994, the number is up to 90 percent. In 1993, Golden Rule health costs were 40-percent lower than they otherwise would have been.

Medical malpractice reform—many people argue that defensive medical practice doesn't really exist and even if it does there is not appreciable increases in medical costs. This is not an accurate portrayal of what happens in the real world. In Indiana, 20 years ago, due to the strong leadership of our former Governor, Dr. Otis Bowen, medical malpractice reforms were put in place. The reforms included: caps on damages, sharp limits on contingency fees, and prohibitions on double recovery. Today in Indiana, an orthopedic surgeon pays on average \$10,875 per year in malpractice insurance. In Michigan, an orthopedic surgeon pays \$108,762—10 times as much.

The Competitiveness Center of the Hudson Institute just completed a study of medical malpractice at a major hospital in Indiana. It found that medical liability added \$450 in direct and indirect costs for every admission—and this in the State with commendable malpractice reform on the books—Nationwide, the estimate of costs to our health care system due to medical malpractice liability is at least \$15 billion a year.

Malpractice reform should include all medical liability disputes to be initially resolved by a dispute resolution process, prior to entering court. There should be a cap on noneconomic damages at \$250,000 and limits on attorneys' contingency fees. There should also be limits on a liability of the defendant to the proportion of negligence and discourage frivolous court actions by requiring the plaintiff to pay the defendant's legal fees, if the plaintiff loses. I would also like to apply medical malpractice reform to medical device and drug manufacturers, with exceptions for fraud, misrepresentation or withheld information.

Tax fairness—self-employed individuals and others who buy individual policies should receive the same tax treatment when it comes to health insurance as the Fortune 500. Farmers, small businesses, and others should be able to deduct 100 percent of the premium from their taxes.

Probations on State-mandated benefits—this would lower the cost of insurance and let plans be tailored to actual needs.

Under served areas should have better access to care—this is especially important to rural areas. I have supported efforts on the House floor to increase funding for community health centers. Community health centers provide care to low-income working families in a cost-effective and efficient setting. I supported an amendment offered by Congressman PORTER to shift \$100 million to community health centers from the administrative overhead budgets of three Cabinet departments. This would have funded an additional 125 community health centers serving an additional 848,000 Americans. It would have doubled the outreach grants to rural areas.

Mainstreaming Medicaid—we should seek methods to bring the Medicaid population into the existing health care network. This would

mean giving States flexibility to use Medicaid funds to place recipients into managed-care networks or allow States to purchase private insurance.

Administrative reforms—the paperwork tiger must be tamed. More bureaucracy from Washington is not the solution to this. We must streamline and standardize the paperwork that drives increased costs in administrative overhead. In a survey of nursing homes in my district, the biggest complaint was that the nursing staff spent more time on paperwork than they did on providing care to residents.

According to one study, if Congress did only three things, it would increase coverage to over 90 percent. These three things are: insurance market reforms, tax fairness of insurance, and subsidies to low-income individuals. These three things would also cover about 97 percent of all potentially covered health spending and there is room to do more reforms with the private sector which I advocate. The last thing we need to add to our system is more taxes, more bureaucracy, more Government regulation, more Federal entitlement programs, more litigation, price controls and rationing.

We can bring greater access and cost control to our health care system in a sensible manner that builds upon our free market system. This is the reform that would work the best and preserve the high quality found in American health care.

THE ELECTRONIC ANTI-STALKING ACT OF 1994

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Electronic Anti-Stalking Act of 1994.

The Electronic Anti-Stalking Act would amend section 223, title 47 of the United States Code which prohibits the use of a telephone to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass any person. The act would extend "telephone" to mean any communications by means of computer modem or any other two-way wire or radio telecommunications device.

This new era of emerging technologies and expanding communications capabilities brings with it unforeseen innovations in how individuals conduct their professional and personal business. These new technologies bring us the benefits of efficiency, speed, accuracy, and access to unlimited sources of information. The information superhighway will soon become a reality accessible to all American citizens, and will provide our economy with renewed growth.

Along with these and other benefits from the new information superhighway, come the dangers of abuse and misuse. Last spring, a man stalked a woman in Michigan via E-mail stating, among other things, that "this letter thing is the least of many things I could do to annoy you."

Mr. Speaker, there have been numerous other reports of harassing and threatening messages.

The information superhighway has the ability to improve the quality of life for all Americans. Men and women should be able to utilize this new technology in a safe and non-threatening environment. The Electronic Anti-Stalking Act will enable users of electronic communications to travel the information highway free of harassing and threatening messages.

TRIBUTE TO MELBA TEMPLE

HON. DON JOHNSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as students and teachers across this country prepare to return to school, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize one of the teachers in my district. Mrs. Melba Temple retired at the end of the last school year after teaching kindergarten and pre-school for 51 years in Hartwell, GA.

In 1943, Mrs. Temple opened her Kiddie Kollege and Little Red Schoolhouse at the corner of Athens and Arthur Streets. Every year, she welcomed groups of bright shining faces, opening her arms and her heart to these children as they took their first steps away from home. For 51 years, she gave them their first experience in education, preparing them to be readers, painters and mathematicians. For 51 years, she took children into her lap to read stories, praise their efforts, and soothe their scraped knees.

Recently, a number of her students returned to the Kiddie Kollege to honor her on her retirement. Looking across the room full of adult faces who had their first taste of learning in her classroom, one was reminded again of this simple but powerful fact—one person can make a difference. Mr. Speaker, it is not an overstatement to call Mrs. Temple a hero. She is a true American hero for her work in creating good citizens for our country.

JEAN BIXBY SMITH—A WELL-SERVED TRIBUTE TO A LEADER IN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, August 21, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, I was privileged to be present at a community tribute at the Long Beach Day Nursery to one of Long Beach, CA's most devoted volunteers—Jean Bixby Smith. She was being honored for 25 years of devoted service to the Day Nursery which had been founded by Florence Bixby in 1912.

Jean Bixby Smith is a descendent of some of California's major 19th century pioneers. Originating in Maine, the Bixbys came West to become involved in the gold exploration of the 1840's and 1850's. They rapidly realized that supplying the miners provided a greater certainty of income than mining for gold. Some of the family began extensive ranching near San Juan Bautista and then moved south into what is now the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Long Beach, and Orange County.

Wherever they moved, the Bixbys contributed to their community. When a need arose, they were the first to volunteer and the first to serve. And, they cared about their less fortunate fellow citizens. Jean's parents, Llewellyn and Betty, set the example for family service the 20th century. Whether meeting the needs of children, assuring adequate health care, the development of the city, or the evolution of the Port of Long Beach, members of the Bixby family have been involved.

Jean's devotion to her community matches that of her parents. She currently serves as the president and chief executive officer of the Bixby Land Co. In addition, she is deeply involved in many volunteer activities. I have had the pleasure of serving with Jean in the various efforts of the United Way Regional Board and Campaign for the 23 cities in southeastern Los Angeles County. To each activity, Jean has brought common sense, a gift for organization, and eloquence in explaining a needy, program to those in the community.

At the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Long Beach Day Nursery, I was deeply moved by the special accolade authored and delivered by Jean's friend, Kathie Crawford, also of Long Beach. It closely captured what Jean's decades of unselfish devotion to her hometown has meant to all of us. It is titled,

"When I Think of Jean Bixby Smith, I Think of * * *," and I offer it for entry in the RECORD.

WHEN I THINK OF JEAN BIXBY SMITH, I THINK OF * * *

A 30 year friendship, community involvement based on heritage, commitment, knowledge and love for Long Beach, intelligence, a keen sense of humor, a capable, knowledgeable lady, a rapport with and an interest in children, years of teaching 3rd grade in Garden Grove, the great good fortune of Megan and Scott Crawford and Malinda McCulloch in having had Jean's influence and involvement in their lives, the many children of Tichenor Clinic who learned to swim in her weekly sessions, friends from childhood, from college, from volunteer activities and business connections, from several generations and many communities, a love for home and hearth, garden and kitchen, a talent for sewing and needlework, six generations of black and brown labradors with puppies and dog shows and championships, garden and flowers and, paraphrasing a pillow she did in needlepoint, she has bloomed where she was planted, a sailor, tennis player and golfer, family: Raymond, Betty and Bix, young Bix and Barbara, devoted aunt to Mark, Brett, and Grant Bixby and Michael Blackwell, connections to the peninsula and the beach, Alamitos Heights, Rancho Los Cerritos, Scripps College and Claremont, service to Red Cross and United Way, her Junior League presidency, Rotary, Community Hospital, frequent member of citizen panels, task groups and committees for the city of Long Beach and the Long Beach Unified School District, my daughter says the most impressive to her is Jean's energy and vitality, her myriad of involvements, but a close second is her ability to put her hair up without looking in a mirror, great companion for visiting museums and art galleries, attending plays and musicals, discussing a book, enjoying the Symphony or seeking out the interesting and unique in Southern California and beyond, 25 years of children attending the Long Beach Day Nursery who have benefitted from her service to the Nursery, a volunteer, contributor, leader, worker, and friend whose efforts for the nursery include wallpapering the now-remodeled area that was once called the sick room, wall-papering with just barely enough paper (donated of course), with skill learned in one free session at a wall-paper store, on the hottest day of the century as shown by the thermometer on the savings and loan on the corner each time we stepped outside; I think of a remarkable friend, a doer and a giver who has enriched her community and most especially, the Long Beach Day Nursery, with her contributions of time, talent and love.